

HOW HARDING WILL ASSUME OFFICE AS PRESIDENT FRIDAY

Advance Description of the Scenes in Capitol When Nation's Rulers Change in Simplest Style.

COST IS BELOW \$5,000

Great Political Upheaval Gives G. O. P. Record Majorities in the Senate as Well as House.

MANY NEW FACES IN BOTH

100,000 Jobs, More or Less, to Be Filled, but Policies Will Get First Call at the White House.

Special Despatch to This New York Herald.

Warren G. Harding will be inaugurated as the twenty-ninth President of the United States, and all of the vast executive machinery of the Government will be turned over to the Republican Administration, after eight years of Democratic control, at noon next Friday, March 4, with as little ceremony and display as possible in the circumstances. There will be no elaborate inaugural parade, no official inaugural ball, no reviewing of a long line of troops by the new President in front of the White House.

The small stand which has been constructed on the steps at the east front of the Capitol, where Mr. Harding will take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address, is about the same size as that from which Abraham Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address. The great rows of temporary wooden grandstands which usually line both sides of Pennsylvania avenue between the Capitol and the White House on Inauguration Day will not be in evidence. Everything is being done in accordance with the wishes of the next President that the inauguration should be as far as possible within the lines of the severest simplicity.

And yet these simple ceremonies will mark one of the greatest political turn-overs in the history of the American Government. Not only Mr. Harding and his running mate, Calvin Coolidge, elected President and Vice-President by the greatest popular majority in our history, but the Republican majorities in the Senate and House, which resulted from the Congress elections in the autumn of 1918, have been augmented to a point where they will be almost unwieldy. The Democrats received a blow from which it probably will take them a long time to recover.

Face Some Gigantic Tasks.

Not only has the next President to face the enormous task of laying out a program which will meet the pressing needs of the country at home and place its relations with foreign nations on a stable basis, but he must at once undertake the tremendous task of selecting for office in the new Administration thousands of men who will carry out these new policies. Appointments to every branch of the government service must be made. Not the least important will be the naming of forty-seven ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries. There is a certain routine that will be followed this year. It has been followed at other inaugural ceremonies since 1837, the time of the inauguration of President Van Buren.

Up to about 10 o'clock of March 4 the session of the Senate will be of the usual character. Then the preparations for the changes to be made in the office of President and Vice-President will begin. Senators' armchairs will be removed and smaller chairs put in their places for the guests and others to witness the preliminaries.

As soon as the seats are arranged the Speaker and the members of the House will be announced and will enter from the south door into the Senate Chamber, followed in order by the Diplomatic Corps, the old Cabinet, Gen. Pershing and staff, Admiral Coad and staff, Major Gen. Le Jeune of the Marine Corps, and finally by the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court.

In the meantime President Wilson, Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge will have arrived at the Capitol, and just before noon will enter the chamber and take seats in front of the Vice-President's desk, facing the Senate. The Supreme Court will be seated on the Republican side in the front row, the Diplomatic Corps in front on the Democratic side, and behind them will be the army and navy officers, Governors of States, if they choose to attend, and the Senators and members.

The Senate then will be called to order by Vice-President Marshall, who will swear in Vice-President Coolidge and deliver his farewell address. Then it will be by announcing adjournment sine die of the present Senate. Vice-President Coolidge then will take the chair, and after prayer by the chaplain will deliver his inaugural address. He next will read the call for the special session of the Senate.

Heating Change in Presidents.

At this point Mr. Harding, President Wilson and the members of the Supreme Court may retire to the President's room adjoining the Senate Chamber; also to allow the galleries to be cleared, so that they may go to the east front of the Capitol. The new Senators will be sworn in, and Vice-President Coolidge and the Diplomatic Corps will go into the marble room.

After the spectators have assembled outside the remaining House members, Senators and others on the floor will go to the east steps of the Capitol by way of the corridor and rotunda. Then the President-elect, the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps will be escorted through the Senate Chamber and the corridor via the rotunda to the stand erected just outside.

There Mr. Harding will take the oath of office, which will be administered by Chief Justice White, after which he will make his inaugural address. Following this it is expected the new President will go to the White House for lunch.

The elimination of the inaugural parade means that the inaugural ceremonies are ended with the completion of President Harding's inaugural speech. No seats have been provided on the inaugural stand, and it is said that Mrs. Harding may stand during the program, although this may be provided against later.

The Marine Band will be stationed outside in front of the inaugural stand, which is provided with amplifiers so that Mr. Harding's address may be heard distinctly by every spectator. It

Changes in the Personnel of Senate as New Administration Takes Helm

Special Despatch to This New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

Senators who are to retire and those who are to take their places in the new Congress are:

Outgoing Senators.	Incoming Senators.
Arkansas... Kirby, Democrat.....	Caraway, Democrat.
Arizona... Smith, Democrat.....	Cameron, Republican.
California... Phelan, Democrat.....	Shortridge, Republican.
Colorado... Thomas, Democrat.....	Nicholson, Republican.
Georgia... Smith, Democrat.....	Watson, Democrat.
Idaho... Nugent, Democrat.....	Gooding, Republican.
Illinois... Sherman, Republican.....	McKinley, Republican.
Kentucky... Beckman, Democrat.....	Ernst, Republican.
Louisiana... Gay, Democrat.....	Broussard, Democrat.
Maryland... Smith, Democrat.....	Weller, Republican.
Nevada... Henderson, Democrat.....	Oddie, Republican.
No. Dakota... Gronna, Republican.....	Ladd, Rep. and Non-Partisan.
Ohio... Willis, Republican.....	Willis, Republican.
Oklahoma... Gore, Democrat.....	Harrell, Republican.
Oregon... Chamberlain, Democrat.....	Stanfield, Republican.
So. Dakota... Johnson, Democrat.....	Norbeck, Republican.

(Although Willis is now in the Senate, he must again be sworn in, as he is now filling a vacancy.)

Four of the incoming Republican Senators—Cameron, Arizona; McKinley, Illinois; Willis, Ohio, and Harrell, Oklahoma—have served in the House, and two Democratic incoming Senators—Caraway, Arkansas, and Watson, Georgia—also have been in the House. Among the new Senators are three former Republican Governors—Oddie, Nevada; Willis, Ohio, and Norbeck, South Dakota.

change that will take place in the chairmanship of any committee, since undoubtedly the Senate will follow the rule of seniority in assigning committee places in the next session.

Lodge to Continue Chairman.

It means that Senator Lodge (Massachusetts) will continue as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, which has come to be regarded as one of the most important committees in the Senate because of the international importance of its decisions. It means also that the other large committees like Appropriations, Interstate Commerce, Judiciary, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs and Post Offices and Post Roads, which with Foreign Relations are the largest in their membership, will retain nearly all of their Republican personnel.

Senator Fall (New Mexico) will retain when appointed to the Harding Cabinet and a Republican will be named to fill the vacancy. He and Mr. Harding will be the only Republicans new on the Foreign Relations Committee to retire. One Democrat, Senator Smith (Arizona), also will leave the committee. The size of the committee, however, will be reduced in the next Senate to fifteen, so that there will be but one vacancy to fill.

The number of committees in the Senate, it must be borne in mind, will be reduced greatly because of the change in the Senate rules adopted in the last session of Congress. Instead of there being seventy-five, the total number will be reduced to thirty-three, and the membership of the major committees will be cut from twenty to fifteen and others of less importance reduced in size.

Because of his mastery of fiery invective and his independent stand against the Wilson administration, Senator Watson (Georgia) is expected to become a spectacular figure in Senate discussions. Some Senators have suggested that he might fill the position occupied by former Senator Tillman (South Carolina), before his death not infrequently was referred to as "Pitchfork Tillman."

The Senate loses in Senator Sherman (Illinois) another noted wielder of a caustic tongue. He had no equal in his command of forceful, picturesque denunciation, although his vigor as a debater was by no means confined merely to criticism.

Senator Gore (Oklahoma), the blind Senator, is the oldest in service of those who leave the Senate. He has served continuously since December of 1907, being defeated by Mr. Harrell, who succeeds him. Senators Smith (Maryland) and Chamberlain (Oregon) rank next in length of time served, after which come Senators Gronna (North Dakota), Smith (Georgia), Smith (Arizona), Thomas (Colorado), Sherman (Illinois), Beckham (Kentucky), Johnson (South Dakota), Phelan (California), Kirby (Arkansas), Henderson (Nevada), Nugent (Idaho) and Gay (Louisiana).

Landslide's Haven in House. The great political landslide of last November worked havoc with the membership of the House. More new faces will be seen in the new House as the result of the last election than in any other new Congress assembled. It is believed.

In the House the new members will number 113 and of this number more than 100 are Republicans. The relative strength of the Republicans is more than three to one, as compared with the Democrats, the majority being one of the greatest of any party in history.

In the present House there are 238 Republicans and 133 Democrats, with four vacancies.

The Republicans in the new House will number at least 301, while on the Democratic side of the aisle will appear

only 131 members. The Socialist party will have one representative, Meyer London of New York city, and at present there are two vacancies, one in Pennsylvania and the other in Alabama, which will give the Republicans and the Democrats one more member each.

In the past it has been the custom to assign one half of the House chamber to the Republicans and the other to the Democrats, but in the new Congress the Democrats will have to give up about one-third of their half. A fight is expected over where the big crowd of Republicans will be seated. The Democrats do not want to give up the choice seats along the center aisle, but unless they do a bunch of Republicans would be separated from the main group of their party by a block of Democrats. This would be very undesirable when leaders wish to send out orders how to vote on party questions.

At this writing it appears that the present Republican organization, with probably one exception, will continue in power in the new House. Speaker Gillett and Republican Leader Mondell probably will be reelected, although a division in the party ranks develop the result might be otherwise, due to the big block of new members. The "baby" members, however, usually follow the leaders of the previous Congress.

A fight probably will be made on Representative Knutson (Minnesota), Republican whip, several members already having made application for this position.

Kitchin Possibly Leader Again.

The Democratic leadership is in doubt because of the illness of Representative Claude Kitchin (North Carolina), formerly Democratic leader. Champ Clark, veteran Democratic leader and former Speaker, retires with the present Congress as the result of the Republican landslide. He has held the office of Democratic leader since the 1913 election forced his descent from the speaker'ship as the result of the Republicans regaining control of the House.

Most of the Republicans who are chairmen of committees will be back, but many of the leading Democrats will be missing. In fact, many veterans who have been in Congress from ten to fifteen years and even more will not be in the new Congress.

Mr. Clark leaves after twenty-six years of service, which, however, were not continuous. He entered Congress on March 4, 1893, and in 1910 became Speaker of the House as the result of the fight which he led against "Cannonism."

The greatest loss in Republican ranks will be the retirement of Representative John J. Esch (Wisconsin), chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. He wrote much of the Esch-Cummings law and by a curious turn of politics it caused his defeat, labor concentrating against him. He is recognized as the best informed man in Congress on railroad problems. Mr. Esch has served eleven continuous terms.

It is commonly understood, of course, that Government jobs are divided into four general classes—those filled by the President with Senatorial approval; those filled by the President or one of the executive officials without Senatorial approval; those within the civil service and those carried on the rolls

because of special fitness for the work to which they are assigned but without regard for the civil service, for example, certain groups of chemists and special experts and charwomen and laborers. In all there are in the Government service, according to the last official register, approximately 770,000 men and women.

The jobs which Mr. Harding will have to fill, numbering about 25,000, are the most important in the Government service. They include appointments to be Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the members of the Cab-

inet; the members of the Interstate Commerce and other commissions and bureaus; to the posts of Ambassador and Minister to various foreign countries and the like.

There is much talk now about the possibility of Mr. Harding rescinding the civil service rule as applied to the first, second and third class postmasters. This rule was applied by President Wilson in March, 1917, and it affected about 11,000 jobs. William H. Taft in the last days of his administration applied the civil service to the fourth class offices, about 22,000 in all.

Virtually all the 25,000 jobs previously referred to now are held by Democrats who will be turned out of office as soon as the Republicans get around to it. A large percentage of the post offices of the three primary classes are filled with Democrats, due to the fact that the civil service rule went into effect four years after Mr. Wilson took office, during which time they had been party patronage. If the blanket is lifted, therefore, Mr. Harding will have approximately 35,000 jobs to fill.



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